

ASTOR RECEIVES TITLE OF BARON

Expatriated American Citizen Heads List of King George's New Year Honors.

FULFILLS AMBITION WHICH TOOK HIM TO ENGLAND

Field Marshal French, Henry James, the Novelist, and Others Are Remembered.

LONDON, January 1.—Among the honors conferred by King George at the New Year are the following:

Barons—William Waldorf Astor, Lord Charles Bessford, Sir Alexander Henderson, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, David A. Thomas and Capt. Cecil William Norton.

Among those receiving baronetcies are Vice Admiral Sir Frederick C. D. Sturdee, Sir William Goschen, Sir Charles Johnston and Alfred A. Booth.

The privy council members include William Crooks and Sir Frederick Banbury.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston and the Duke of Devonshire are made Knights of the Garter. Lord Mersey is elevated to the rank of viscount.

Field Marshall French a Viscount.

Field Marshall French, who was recently received as commander-in-chief of the British forces on the continent and was raised to the peerage at that time, takes the title of Viscount French of Ypres.

Henry James, the novelist, is awarded the Order of Merit.

George N. Barnes, labor member of parliament for the Black Friars division of Glasgow, also was appointed a member of the privy council. He is in this the highest position in the labor party, but a less picturesque figure than Will Crooks. Charles Russell, a famous laborist, and a baronetcy. Among those receiving knighthoods are Thomas Beecham, the musical conductor and operatic impresario; George A. Berr, a distinguished Edinburgh oculist; Thomas Wright Parkin, a London physician, and Milson Lewis, famous as a large landowner.

Capt. Guy Gaunt, naval attaché of the British embassy in Washington, receives the title of knight. He is the companion of St. Michael and St. George.

Fulfills Astor's Ambition.

Mr. Astor's title is considered as being the fulfillment of the ambition which brought him to England sixteen years ago to become a British subject. There is no one able to recall a former instance of an American becoming a British peer, except it was the case of Lord Fitzroy, a distinguished Edinburgh oculist; Thomas Wright Parkin, a London physician, and Milson Lewis, famous as a large landowner.

Mr. Astor has made large contributions to the war funds. His daughter-in-law is one of the famous Langhorne sisters, well known in the United States for their beauty. She has been an active worker among the wounded.

Astor Expatriated U. S. Citizen.

To Americans the most interesting of the king's honors is that bestowed upon William Waldorf Astor, great-grandson of John Jacob Astor, who founded the family fortune in this country. William Waldorf Astor moved to England in 1890 and expatriated himself, arousing a storm of criticism in the United States. At that time his personal fortune was estimated at \$10,000,000.

William Waldorf Astor was born in 1818, and married in 1878 Miss Mary Langhorne, a distinguished Edinburgh oculist. He served one term in the New York state legislature, and was minister to Italy from 1882 to 1885.

Another honor of unusual interest in this country is that bestowed upon Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who was born at Milwaukee in 1842.

Lord Charles Bessford retired in 1911 as an admiral in the British navy, after a long and distinguished career in that branch of his majesty's service.

Others Honored by the King.

Alexander Henderson is chairman of the Great Central railway. He served in the house of commons for several years and was at one time a member of the tariff commission.

David A. Thomas is known as the "Welsh coal king" and is widely known in this country where he has been on a mission for his government for the purchase of munitions since the war began.

Lord Norton is assistant postmaster general of Great Britain and a member of parliament.

The announcement that King George, in conferring New Year honors, had bestowed the decoration of the Order of Merit on Henry James, the author, who renounced his American citizenship last July and became a British subject, recalls the fact that there are but eleven civilian members of this order. Among these are Viscount Morley of Blackburn, Viscount Bryce, Thomas Hardy, the novelist, Sir George Trevelyan and Viscount Haldane.

The order was instituted as a mark of special distinction for naval or military service or for work in art, literature and science.

EXECUTION OF AMERICANS IS DENIED BY AUSTRIA

VIENNA, via London, January 1.—The following semi-official statement is issued: "The Austrian government denies the story printed in England from Italy that two American women had been tried and executed in Gorizia as spies, and their entire property confiscated. Inquiry at the southwestern army headquarters brought the answer that nothing whatever was known of the incident."

So far as is known the story referred to in the foregoing denial has not been printed in the United States.

TURKS SUFFER HEAVILY IN MESOPOTAMIA, CLAIM

LONDON, January 1.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

"Gen. Townshend reports that on the 25th a village on the right bank of the Tigris river just opposite Kut (Kut-el-Amara), which was held by us as a detached post, had been subjected to a heavy rifle fire on the two previous nights. There was no other firing. He also reports that the enemy asked for a four-hour armistice to bury their dead. The armistice was granted, and they were lying in large numbers in front of the fort which they attacked at Chana."

"Independent reports confirm that very heavy losses were suffered by the Turks at Chana during Gen. Townshend's retreat and in the recent attacks on Kut."

"Our total casualties during the Christmas fighting was 71 men killed, including 3 officers; 1 missing and 309 wounded. Reinforcements for relieving columns are being steadily pushed up the line."

DYNAMITE CARS EXPLODE; FIFTEEN INSTANTLY KILLED

Score of Others Injured, Some Probably Fatally, and Much Property Damaged at Monterey, Mex.

LAREDO, Tex., January 1.—Fifteen persons were instantly killed, a score of others injured, some probably fatally, following recent operation at Monterey, Mexico, Thursday, when box cars containing dynamite and hand grenades for the Carranza army were destroyed by an explosion.

It is believed the dynamite was jarred while the cars were being switched, the explosion of the hand grenades following immediately. Twelve soldiers in the adjacent coaches were blown to atoms and their lacerated flesh and bones were strewn over the railroad yards. The three other dead were children who succumbed to severe burns.

The force of the explosion was so great that several buildings in the vicinity crumbled.

JUSTICE IS DISPENSED IN THE EARLY MORNING

Judge Pugh Lets Down the Bars at 6:45 A.M. and Prisoners Are Brought Before Him.

The social precedents in the Police Court were shattered today when Judge Pugh, the benign host of the occasion, took down the bars at 6:45 a.m., before the street lights had been fairly extinguished, and began to dispense justice. There were those in the reception line who declared that although Judge Pugh had no punch, his host's court his justice had a lot of punch to it.

The first New Year greeting came from George Hart, colored, who clambered into the dock with a brisk "Happy new year, Judge."

"Same to you, George," replied his honor, as he rubbed the sleep out of his eyes.

It was told in court how George had started out a little too soon with his New Year celebration, and had not been able to get off the street with his strange antics, which resembled those of a ruderless ship.

"George?" asked his honor, the judge.

"Alas, you know how it is yourself," said George.

"No, I don't," roared the host from the bench, "thirty days."

"Thanks," said George, as they led him to his new apartment.

Began Celebrating Early.

There was another guest at the reception, who had started out to celebrate early in the evening. He had stayed indoors, he might not have met the judge so early this morning, but one of Maj. Pullman's bluecoats said he found Thomas McNamara meandering in odd-fashion on Maryland avenue. He had been poorly this morning, but brightened up when he was presented with his liberty under a promise and bond never to lose his navigation powers again.

Just after Thomas bowed his respects to Judge Pugh up stepped Larry Britt, who had his feet all tangled up on Maryland avenue, also. Something stirred the heart of the judge to accept Larry's promise to remain away from the Demon Rum for one whole year, and he will not be recorded in the social events of Occoquan.

However, the colony on the Potomac will see something of William Bragdon, colored, who told the judge that he could not explain why he figured up to greet the new year. He will not be seen in Washington for thirty days.

Two Strangers There.

There were two guests at the reception who had never been seen there before, and they chatted eagerly with the judge, telling him that they hoped he would excuse them. They were Thomas F. Bailey and Richard Burnitz, who, it was testified, had looked on the wine when it was red. Oh, how sorry they were.

"Yes, you're only sorry because you want me to let you off," said the judge, frowning.

The judge, however, allowed them to leave their personal bonds, never, never again to let a policeman catch them staggering.

One of the newcomers was a Maryland girl, whose name was Helen Heffner, who came to the city to sell a little garden truck, and out of the proceeds he bought some firewater, and was staggering along Wisconsin avenue. He told the judge that whenever he felt himself near a saloon he just couldn't make his feet behave.

"Well, you stay near Bethesda and drink spring water," advised the judge, frowning.

"BABY WEEK" PLANNED BY 400 COMMUNITIES

Needs of Children to Be So Presented That Parents May Better Care for Them.

More than 400 communities are making plans for a "baby week" to be held the first week in March, according to an announcement made today by the children's bureau of the Department of Labor. During that week the needs of children are to be presented in such a manner that parents will learn a little better how to care for their babies, and all the citizens will realize that they have a special obligation to safeguard the conditions surrounding babies.

The "baby week" idea originated in Chicago not quite two years ago. Then New York had a "baby week," and Pittsburgh and other cities. Such practical benefit has in each case resulted that the General Federation of Women's Clubs has undertaken to present this nation-wide observance. State health officials and national organizations interested in public health and child welfare have taken up the plan and in various ways are giving it not only their sanction but their active co-operation. The extension divisions of the state universities have promised special assistance in interesting and helping "baby weeks" in rural communities.

The federal children's bureau believes that "baby week" will give more parents a chance to learn the accepted principles of infant care, and will awaken every American to its responsibility for the deaths of the 300,000 babies who, according to the census estimates, die every year before they are twelve months old. Therefore the children's bureau has prepared a special bulletin of practical suggestions for "baby week" campaigns adapted to the varying needs of communities of different conditions of which may be had free of charge.

To Prevent the Grip.

Colds caught from Grip. Grip removes the cause. There is only one "BROMO QUININE" E. W. Groe's ad on p. 25c.

DIA DE DESCANSO EN EL CONGRESO

La Sesión Plena Suspendida Hasta Nuevo Aviso.

LAS RECOMENDACIONES NO ESTAN EXPEDITAS

Interesante Trabajo del Dr. Jose Ingenieros—Sabre la Educacion.

Habiendo manifestado varios de los Delegados del Segundo Congreso Científico Panamericano que no están todavía suficientemente preparados las propuestas de acuerdo que desean presentar al Congreso, que acordado a última hora, anoche, que la sesión plena que debía tener lugar hoy a las 10 de la mañana se suspendiese hasta nuevo aviso.

El Año Nuevo.

Por lo que respecta al Segundo Congreso Científico Panamericano, la clausura del año de 1915 se caracterizó con importantes proyectos para la mayor unión de todos los países americanos y con la discusión de medios y arbitrios para establecer en lo futuro mayor armonía entre ellos.

El Año Nuevo. Hoy con los mismos elevados ideales predominando en el pensamiento de los delegados. Ahora es evidente que el Congreso, a pesar de sus contribuciones a la cultura, todos los delegados comentan con entusiasmo los nuevos proyectos de tratado propuestos por el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, lamentando a los diplomáticos latinoamericanos.

Instituto de Derecho.

En la segunda reunión del recién organizado Instituto Americano de Derecho Internacional, celebrada en el Edificio Panamericano ayer por la mañana se hizo mucho progreso en la coordinación de los planes de los 105 representantes de los veintinueve países, designados al efecto. Se pronunciaron discursos en español, portugués, francés e inglés. Entre los distinguidos concurrentes se hallaban Elihu Root, Robert Bacon y James Brown Scott.

"Si bien el instituto no es una corporación, sus deliberaciones tendrán mucho alcance, y muchas de las valiosas proposiciones que se presentaron, no serán de poca importancia, una comisión que haga sus recomendaciones más tarde."

Estudio del Dr. Ingenieros.

Entre los delegados de mas nombre, que asisten al Segundo Congreso Científico Panamericano, se encuentra el Dr. Jose Ingenieros, distinguido catedrático de la Universidad de Buenos Aires. Un profundo estudio que presenta el punto de vista nacional para cada una de las ramas de la ciencia, la cultura, los elementos étnicos en el mundo, los orígenes de su cultura, las fuentes de su riqueza, la evolución de los ideales directivos, todo converge a plasmar una mentalidad nacional, conocida por eso la renovación de las ideas generales—incandescente en la actualidad, aunque distinta en cada punto del espacio o momento del tiempo—se opera en el continente americano con ritmo diverso que en las naciones formadas o dirigidas por elementos y tradiciones que no son las nuestras."

Punto de Vista Americano.

"Además del criterio científico y moderno, dice, debemos tener en cuenta el punto de vista nacional para cada una de las ramas de la ciencia, la cultura, los elementos étnicos en el mundo, los orígenes de su cultura, las fuentes de su riqueza, la evolución de los ideales directivos, todo converge a plasmar una mentalidad nacional, conocida por eso la renovación de las ideas generales—incandescente en la actualidad, aunque distinta en cada punto del espacio o momento del tiempo—se opera en el continente americano con ritmo diverso que en las naciones formadas o dirigidas por elementos y tradiciones que no son las nuestras."

Educacion.

El señor Secretario de la Sección de Educacion, Señor Guillermo A. Sherwell, excitó respetuosamente a los señores Delegados Latino-Americanos que asistan a las sesiones que celebrará esta División en los días que corren del 3 al 7 de enero inclusive. Los temas que serán tratados tienen, intereses para todos, y desea el señor Secretario que los delegados honren su presencia en las sesiones.

Con excepción de la División decima, que tiene a su cargo la educacion mercantil y se retira en el edificio de la Union Pan-Americana, las demas funcionarán en el Hotel Willard.

POPE MAY NOT PRESIDE OVER PEACE CONGRESS

ROME, January 1.—The Tribuna considers utopian the suggestion that Pope Benedict be invited to preside at the congress that will be called to decide upon terms of peace, because no pontiff has left the Vatican since the loss of the Pope's temporal power.

Count Magliorini Di Cappelletto, the new minister plenipotentiary to the Vatican from the principality of Monaco, in presenting his credentials to Pope Benedict delivered an address, in which he said the Vatican since the "smiling land where olives perennially flower," he begged the pontiff to accept the symbolic olive branch as an augury that the voice of the Pope asking peace may be heard by all.

The Pope, however, expressed the hope that "the symbolic olive branch may be an augury of not distant peace when the bells of the whole world will ring festively to announce the event."

Peace Commission Named.

The personnel of the commission to serve under the terms of the peace treaty between the United States and Italy has been completed. George L. Mackintosh, president of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., has been selected as the United States commissioner, and Eduardo Suarez-Mujica, the Chilean ambassador, will be the non-national for the United States. The commissioner for Italy will be Eduardo Plancher, formerly Italian ambassador here, and the non-national member for Italy will be Mr. van der Meer, a member of the supreme court of Belgium. The empire will be Gregor W. Gran of Norway.

Transvaal coal is being tested by Egyptian railways.

MRS. A. M. COLLIFLOWER DIES SUDDENLY AT HOME

Demise Follows Recent Operation From Which She Was Thought to Be Convalescent.

Mrs. Annie M. Colliflower, a native of Washington, died suddenly Thursday night at her home, 411 2d street southeast, following recent operation at Providence Hospital, from which she was believed to be convalescent. High requiem mass is to be sung for the repose of her soul at St. Peter's Catholic Church at 9 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. James M. O'Brien officiating. Interment is to be in Mount Olivet cemetery. The moral Society of the Knights of Columbus is to sing at the mass.

Mrs. Colliflower had been prominently identified with St. Peter's Church. She was christened and married there for many years was organist.

She was a graduate of St. Cecilia's Academy and was an honor graduate from the music course in that institution. For several years she was president of St. Cecilia's Alumnae Association.

Mrs. Colliflower was fifty-eight years old. She leaves her husband, Charles E. Colliflower, and seven children—Charles E., Jr., James E., George C. and Miss Nellie Colliflower; Mrs. George R. Cookey, Mrs. Francis McQuillan and Mrs. R. E. Hall—and twelve grandchildren. One son, Joseph T. K. Colliflower, died in 1909. The deceased was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward O. Castelli, for many years residents of Capitol Hill.

FIGHT FOR SPEAKERSHIP WARM IN MARYLAND

Lee Men Are Opposing Laird and Supporting Bryant of Baltimore County.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

BALTIMORE, January 1.—The selection of the speaker of the house of delegates has not been accomplished. The two leading figures for the position are Philip D. Laird of Montgomery county and Howard Bryant of Baltimore county. Those who claim to be on the inside pick Laird as the winner, and in support of this view point to the fact that the Montgomery men have the support of Frank Gurnea, who was at the helm of the city organization for Gov.-elect Harrington both in the primaries and in the general election.

Mr. Furst holds that the democratic party is facing a serious situation, and that one way in the way of making a dangerous mistake is to make Laird speaker. There is little doubt that the party of the office will want to see the pick of the party platform redeemed in absolute faith has crystallized strongly in favor of the Montgomery candidate.

Opposed by Lee Men.

A development causing the leaders some uneasiness is the flat announcement by the delegates elect from Montgomery that they are opposed to Laird as speaker. These men represent the Lee wing of the party, and it is taken for granted that their action has the endorsement of the senator. The Montgomery men have served notice on the leaders that they will not support Laird in caucus, and there is a veiled threat that they may bolt the caucus.

The Montgomery trio also reject protest against the selection of Murray Vandiver for state treasurer, asserting that his occupancy of the office of twelve years gave him knowledge of all the useless offices and waste and the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of the state. The protest further asserts that Mr. Vandiver, "as state treasurer, and member of the board of public works, has a greater responsibility for the creation and existence of those unsatisfactory conditions than any other man in public life."

FRENCH SUBMARINE IS REPORTED DESTROYED

BERLIN, December 31, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—An official Austrian report received here today from Vienna says that the French submarine Monge was sunk Wednesday by an Austrian flotilla.

The action occurred in the Adriatic, off Durazzo, Albania. The statement follows:

"An Austrian-Hungarian flotilla, consisting of the cruiser Helgoland and five destroyers, on the morning of December 29, destroyed the French submarine Monge. The second officer and fifteen sailors were captured."

The Monge was built in 1909. She was 167 feet long and of 332 tons displacement above water. Her complement was twenty-four men.

Peace Commission Named.

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Transvaal coal is being tested by Egyptian railways.

TOMMASO SALVINI, TRAGEDIAN, IS DEAD

Italian Actor of World-Wide Fame Succumbs at Florence, Italy.

LONDON, January 1, 3:45 a.m.—Tommaso Salvini, the eminent Italian tragedian, has just died at Florence, Italy.

Tommaso Salvini was one of the world's greatest tragedians. It was he who introduced and established Shakespeare's plays in Italian drama. American theatergoers of the past generation remember his vivid portrayal of Othello. In this character he was unsurpassed. He lived the part of the jealous Moor, holding audience spellbound in the splendidly tragic climax.

The great Edwin Booth played Iago during one of Salvini's American tours. It is said he was actuated by fear of the raging tragedian. He always cautioned those who were to restrain Othello in his mad rush at Iago.

"Hold him fast," anxiously urged Booth. "He'll kill me, I know it."

Salvini toured the United States seven times.

"If I were not an Italian," said the celebrated artist in recalling his American triumphs, "I should wish to be an American. I was so well received like a child of Washington. I remember when I was playing in Washington I went to visit the Capitol. Some one said in French 'Mr. Salvini, would you like to see the Congress room?' As soon as I entered the room I was so surprised and moved that for a few minutes I could not utter a word."

His Fame World-Wide.

The fame of the Italian tragedian was world-wide. On one of his last tours of Europe he played in St. Petersburg. After the play the public waited outside the theater for him until 2 o'clock in the morning with the temperature at 29 degrees below zero. The crowds then escorted him through the street like a conquering hero to the palace of Prince Vladimir, where he was a guest.

Salvini was reared for the stage. Born in Milan in 1829, he was acting as a child with his father. When he was fifteen his father died and the young son continued to play small parts in the company of the celebrated Gustavo Modena.

"The school in which I was coached was rigorous and I said the tragedian recently, in recalling his early days, 'While with my father I did not receive a salary, after a year, and my father was dead, my salary was 20 cents a day. A 1-cent piece of watermelon was my breakfast in those days.'

Salvini deserted the stage temporarily at the age of twenty to fight Italian independence in the revolution under Garibaldi. He served as a corporal at the siege of Rome. When he returned he was received as a hero, joining the famous Adalberto Ristori's company.

"I began to advance rapidly," said Salvini. "Then I began to advance rapidly."

At the age of twenty-seven he was

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celebrated throughout Europe. He made his first visit to the United States in 1871.

Nation Observes His Birthday.

On the eightieth anniversary of Salvini's birth the Italian people held a national jubilee. The government struck off and presented to him a commemorative medal. The city of Rome honored him with its key. Admirers in America who remembered his acting in association with Booth, Bonciack and Clara Morris, sent testimonials of their affection for the venerable artist.

Salvini retired from active stage life in 1903. His son Gustavo then was the only representative of his branch of the family on the stage. Another son, Alessandro, an actor of promise, had died several years before.

"I no longer enjoy acting," said the distinguished idol of two continents. "I worked very hard for years, making many sacrifices. Every human being, I think I may say, love to be applauded. When one receives salutes of applause and young enthusiasts leap upon the stage to embrace one, as they did me at Naples, who would not be elated? But the acting itself no longer gives me pleasure. I am weary."

The fact of Salvini will be observed with appropriate ceremonies by actors in all parts of Europe and America.

RIOTING FOLLOWS KILLING OF OVERSEER BY NEGROES

Nine Colored Men Slain in Past Two Days by Enraged Whites in Georgia.

BLAKELY, Ga., January 1.—Authorities of Blakely county, across the Chattahoochee river in Alabama, were apprehensive today of further rioting growing out of the killing near here of Henry Villipigue, an overseer, who was shot to death Wednesday by Grandison Goolsby, a negro, and his two sons, Mike and Ulysses Goolsby.

In the past two days nine negroes have been killed by enraged whites and possemen hunting Villipigue's slayers, and several white men have been wounded, according to reports here.

Last yesterday Ed Law, a negro, and his son, "Precious" Law, believed by possemen to have aided the younger Goolsby to reach a train going to Montgomery, Ala., were killed. Seven negroes were reported slain Thursday.

Four negro lodge buildings in this section were burned last yesterday, which was reported that a lodge book found on one of the negroes was said to have shown that the killing of Villipigue had been delegated to Grandison Goolsby for the overseer's treatment of the negro's son.

The officials are most concerned over steps at retaliation negroes took last night when they surrounded the house of H. H. Grimley, a white farmer, and threatened him and his family with death. The negroes dispersed before Sheriff Howell and his party arrived, armed citizens from all over this section are said to have left their homes at the report and proceeded toward Blakely.

Raise for 1,300 Cotton Mill Hands.

FITCHBURG, Mass., January 1.—Thirteen hundred cotton mill operatives employed here by the Park Manufacturing Company will receive a 5 per cent increase in wages effective January 3, according to announcement by Arthur H. Lowe, treasurer of the company.

U. S. FOOD PRICES IN 1914 HIGHEST IN MANY YEARS

Bureau of Labor Statistics Reveals General Wholesale Quotations on Commodities.

Food prices in the United States during 1914 were higher than at any time during the last thirty-seven years, with the exception of the years 1882, when they were 4 per cent higher than 1914 prices; 1883, when they were on the same level, and in 1912, when they were 1 per cent higher. The bureau of labor statistics in its annual bulletin, just issued, on wholesale prices of commodities reviewing the years from 1860 to 1914 discloses that in the fifty-five years food prices were highest in 1864, when they were 78 per cent more than 1914 prices, and lowest in 1896, when they were 40 per cent below.

In the years of the civil war and during a dozen years or more afterward prices of all commodities were the highest since 1860, when the first attempt was made at keeping a record of wholesale prices. In 1864 prices of most commodities reached their highest point. Lowest prices were recorded in the years from 1894 to 1898.

The effect of the European war on wholesale prices in the United States is not fully disclosed in the report, as for only the first five months of the war are recorded. Comparison of civil war prices with those prevailing in this country during the European war is not possible. The Spanish-American war apparently had little effect on wholesale prices, as they remained on about the same level as they had been in the period immediately preceding it.

Farm Products Higher.

Farm product prices in 1914 were higher than they had been in the last

forty-four years. As with food prices, their highest point was reached in 1864, when 85 per cent more than in 1914, and lowest in 1896, when 56 per cent below.

Clothes and clothing were lower in 1914 than during the previous year, and were higher than at any time since 1884, when they were on the same level, except in 1907, 1910 and 1912. Their highest point was reached in 1864, when 254 per cent more than 1914, and lowest in 1896 and 1897, when 25 per cent below the highest point, reached in 1865.

Fuel and lighting prices were 5 per cent lower in 1914 than in 1913, but were 32 per cent higher than the lowest point reached in 1894, and 120 per cent below the highest point, reached in 1865.

Metals and metal products were lower than they had been since 1905, being 8 per cent below 1913 prices. Their highest point was reached in 1864, when 48 per cent above their lowest point reached in 1897.

Drugs and chemicals were 6 per cent higher than in 1913 and higher than they had been in thirty years. They were 280 per cent below their highest point made in 1864, and 33 per cent higher than their lowest prices in 1896.

House furnishing goods were higher than they had been in thirty years, being 10 per cent higher than the lowest prices made in 1897 and 164 per cent below the highest prices prevailing in 1864.

Lumber and building materials were 1 per cent below the prices of 1913, and on the same level as those of 1912. They were lower by 117 per cent than the high prices of 1864, and higher by 33 per cent than the lowest prices prevailing in the years of 1896 and 1897.

GREEK KING TO UNDERGO SURGICAL OPERATION

LONDON, January 1.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, from Athens says that Prof. Strauss Esselberg is expected to arrive on a Greek destroyer from Kavala to perform a slight operation on King Constantine.

2 SOLD BEFORE COMPLETION 1508 to 1524 Buchanan St. N.W.